WANTED. WORK Apply at 137 West Highth at the NTED - COUR- a good German Girl, us. Apply at 923 West Funrth effect, lam and Central av. Good reference NTED TO MERR Two days in each was figures and Top Wassen ; or, will take Wast to a poly at So. 70 Front-street, Mo NTRD A BOY-To set type. Mary bave specience ammelent to read manuscript corporated make a clean proof. Address Eq. (Deciment, O. 191-5* NTED A NURSE GIRL Apply, after I TED-TO SELL-An A No. 1 double troled shot-run; best English make. To be B BEESFGED'S, composition rocker andway. Cincinnati, O. de30-ft de30-ft NTRD-1 good stock of Dry Goods, Boo nd Phress and Clothing, in exchange as a Beal Estate, worth \$20,000. Address Bo Pontoffice, or S, Press Office. de2b-tf ANTEO-MONEY-Pittsburg and Wheal Money will be bought at the best rates. CANTIELD. & BERTRAM, No. 197 East Front street ANTEB-EVERY BODY-Wishing to make a good and useful New Year's Present, to call you drighted Cheep Millinery Stree, No. 18 Wester the st., and get once these ulce Bonnets, Cloaks Milliners' Hats, at half the usual price. ANTED-HELF-Cook for private family, righs for housework. This is the place to finishe help, male or founds, for city or country only such is recommended at my office, No. 362 and Ninth-street. ANTED-A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT-Youms ANTED-TEN GENTS-The proud and tri-gramphant glance which, for an instant, is ever her features, was seen in the Likecose at JOHNSON'S Gallery, Ninth and Main atypes for ten cents. ANTED-From \$1,000 to \$5,000, for one ye paid, and a mertgage on first class, units and real estate given. Address Lock-box P. O. Cincinnati, Ohio. de31-h* ANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A girl, to re-Wheeler & Wilson Machine; a respectable for adoption; nursery girl, and competen t the country. Apply at 55 Longworth at Bace and Elm. ANTED-SITUATION-A young lady, whi is competent to teach English, French and c, wiston a situation, in a private family. Mt ess TEACHER, Box 959. ANTED-A pleasant little farm within six or night miles of the city would not object & Kentncky side), for which it advertises will \$1,000 or \$1,200 it cash and an improved eighty farm in Himois. Address A. W. T., Pre-TANTED-MEN-With a capital of from 5, to invest in an entirely new patent toh sells like hot cakes. Agents of good, make from 55 to 57 a day. For a sam e cight postage-tamps to F. H. OS BOARDING. BOARDING-IN A PRIVATE HOUSE-AL BOARDING-Two or three single gentlement can be accommodated with board and lodg-ng, at 268 West Fifth-st. Day-board at \$3 per jat-b* DOARDING-A gentleman and wife can have a pleasant front room and beard, in a private unit, where there are no other boardors. Apply 39 Barr at. Reference required. BOAR BING—One unfurnished front room, sec-ond story, for a family; also, a furnished front em, for a family or gentlemen. Apply at 269 inth-st, between Central-av, and John. dox)-d* BOARDING—Families and single gantlemen ean be accommodated by applying at 61 East arrih st. Also, a few more day boarders desired. [de31 c*] DOAR DING-A lady and gentlemen, or two by three gentlemen, can have front rooms, tak heard, in a crivate family. Comforts of a forme. Central. Address C. B., Press Office. (de31-b*) FOR RENT. FOR RENT-ROOMS-On the second floor, at 137 East Thirdest, south side, between Pike and Lawrence. Bont in advance. jal b* FOR RENT-ROOMS-Three good Rooms on Milton-st, No. 100. Also, five good, sub-tan-tial Rooms at No. 98, Inquire at the Cottage, just above.

TOR RENT-SMALL ROOM-Well furnished and kept in order, suitable for a gentleman eleging-room. Location central, and good neighborhood. Terms moderate Apply 134 George-st. between Central-av, and John. ENOR RENT-DWELLING HOUSE-115 CHO ton-street, in good repair, and provided with ydrant. clatern, gas-fixtures, Ac. Beet \$35 per lougth, in advance Apply at Western Union Tele-raph Office, cor. Thirs and Warnut. dels-tf DOR HENT-Five and one-half agree of the At R. H. R. N. T. best land, together with a good nones, corning seven reems, go d cow and horse-stable, corning to peach and apple orchard, good water and every hing convenient and necessary for a gentleman fring business in Cincinnati, being very convenient to the depoit possession given on the last day of January, 1861. Apply to T. WEIGHT, M. D., Carthage, [deZ-ff] FOR SALE. POR SALK-SALGON-In a good locality, and doing a good business. The owner intend-leaving the city. Apply at 460 Main-st. de3t-b' LOST.

to humbons the REWARD On Monday, a black by he can give a 1 Pup. Any person returning him laim. His ut at, next door to St. Charles Exchange, wearly one half the returning paths. OST-SLU A suncture of the first white the strong down the force of the first with brass plate. FOUND.

FOUND-CHILD'S VICTORISE-New Year's Eve, which can be had on application at this office, by proving ownership and paying charges.

[jal-b]

STRAYED. STRAYED-SORREL HORSE-With a saidle on, but no bridle. Any one leaving information at JAS. WALLE'S stable, on Sycamore-st below Fourth, will be rewarded.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-WANTED-Information of ELLEN NUMAN, of County Cork, Ireland. Her sletter has arrived, and in stopping at 97 East Octubrilla is 6031-be-

AUCTION SALES. A UCTION SALE-BY WELLS & MILES

A LOTION SALE-BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE -At or about 2 o'clock, on THURSDAY
AFTERSON, January 3, 1881, near the western
ferminus of highthest, in the city of 'tittelunasis,
county of Hamilton, I shall sell at Public Vondue
the following Property, to wit Fifteen Hors, ifpurguance of no Order of the from the Pulled Ourt
of the City of Chacianat, to me directed; still House
having been found running at large in the city
forward, and by me impounded, in compliance
with an Ordinance massed by the City Council, on
12th day of December, A. D. 1866. Terms of sale,
cash.

[Bl-c* Chief of Paice of City of Chacianati.

A COTION SALE-By JACOB GRAFF & Co Great wate of Staple Bry Goods, WEDNESDAY, Jamusy 7, at No. 15 East Fourth-sired, will be sold at aucilius a large and valuable stock of Dry

sold at auction a large and valuable stock of Dry Goole.

ALSO—Linens and Woolev Blankety. The stock comprises the following articles: 500 blesshed and brown incon table covers, and sines; 100 dozen lines had lines in the stock of the stoc

JACOB GRAFF, Auctionser.

THE DAILY PRESS

City News. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—By Heary Ware, No. 7 West Fourth-st., December 31

New partnerships will leave their job printing with Morris, 79 West Third-street SER advertisement of pitch-pine kindlingwood in another column SOURCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS

There will be a soirce for the benefit of the orphans, at the Catholic Institute, to morrow evening. Ws are indebted to Capt. Tyler, card-writer, now at the Broadway Hotel, for a specimen of his work, so beautifully exe-cuted as render us almost willing to include card-writing among the fine arts.

The advent of New Year's day reminds us of a copy of Kiggins & Kellogg's Diary, for 1861, a handsome and useful pocket volume, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Robert

CASE OF JOHN BERKER IN THE POLICE COURT John Beeker, whose murderous assault on Martin Stahl, on Court-street, we noticed, a day or two since, was yesterday held over in the sum of \$2,500, in the Police Court, for his appearance for examination next Thursday week. He promptly furnished the requisite security and was released.

PAINE CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.-At a meeting of the political and religious friends of Thomas Paine, held December 30, it was re-solved to publicly celebrate the 29th day of olved to publicly celebrate the 29th day of lanuary, 1861, the 124th anniversary of the cirth-day of the "Author-hero of '76," in the birth-day of the "Author-nero of 76, in the Melodeon Hall, with an appropriate oration, speeches, responses, songs, music, &c. After the appointment of a large and energetic committee of arrangements, the meeting adproed natil January 6.

COUNTY MATTERS.—The County Commis-sioners, at their session yesterday, passed an order for \$4,000 to the Handy Brothers, r work on the new jail. Notice was given to Chas. Kilgour that the

Commissioners would not give the right of way for a street railroad track on the Madi-son pike, unless to a regularly organized Company.

The contract for meats for the County Jail was awarded to Charles Wunder, at two cents per pound.

CARE OF GRAND LARCENY-Hotel Robbed. Case of Grand Larceny—Hotel Robbed. Yesterday afternoon a man, who gave his name as C. E. Burdsall, was arrested while attempting to carry away a lof of silverware from the Madison House. He had succeeded in getting into the dining-room, and while there secreted about forty dollars' worth of articles under his overcoat. So advoiting did he manage matters, that it is doubtful whether he would have been detected, had he not been so inebriated that he ran against a door, causing a large plate to fail on the a door, causing a large plate to fall on the floor. He was lodged in the Hammond-street Station-bouse, and will be taken beore Judge Lowe to-day.

d speculi

PROBABLE MURDER. - Last night about PROBABLE MURDER. — Last night about seven o'clock, a difficulty occurred between two negroes in a negro drinking-saloon, on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, in which one, named Moses Picket, received a number of dangerous stabs from another, whose name we were unable to learn, and who lives in Xenia. The two had for some the beauty of Guinness's time been employed as cooks in Guinness's saloon, and had recently had several difficul-

When the parties met last night they re-When the parties met last night they re-newed their quarrels, and finally came to blows. Picket, who was much the stronger man, soon overcame his antagonist, who watched an opportunity, slipped up behind and stabbed him several times in the head and neck, and one in the side. Picket's wounds were dressed by Dr. Goddard, but it is very doubtful if he can recover.

THE SHERIFFALTY-An Interesting Con declared the office of Sheriff, for the next term, vacant, the incumbent, Mr. Armstrong, having failed to give the required bonds within ten days after his commission was re-ceived, as required by law. It appears that the commission has been lying, for some time, in the Clerk's office, and has not been taken out; but for what reason we are un to state. The amount of bonds required is \$50,000. We suppose that the matter will be judicially investigated. The following is a copy of the order, which is signed by Messrs Goepper and Swartz. Mr. Ridgeway refused to indorse the proceedings:

"MONDAY, December 31, 1860. "It appearing that John B. Armstrong, Sheriff-elect for Hamilton County, Ohio, for the term commencing the first Monday of January, 1861, has failed to give bonds within ten days after having received his commission, and within the time prescribed by law, the County Commissioners of the County of Hamilton, Ohio, do hereby declare the office of Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, va-

Should Mr. Armstrong be unseated he will be succeeded by Coroner Emmerth.

The Board met at the usual hour last night, — President King in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and ap-

Miss Emma Knight was appointed teacher in the Seventh District, at a salary of \$20 per month.

The resignation of Miss Maria Bodie,

The resignation of Miss Maria Bodie, of the Thirteenth District, was received, and Miss Caroline Jaud appointed in her place, at a salary of \$20 per month.

On motion it was resolved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the Council Chamber in the City Hall.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings submitted plans and specifications for the proposed new house on the Este Lot, on Ninth-street. It is to contain eighteen school-rooms, with wardrobe-rooms, &c; it will be 106 feet by 66 at the ends, and 55 will be 106 feet by 66 at the ends, and 55 feet in the center; the first and second sto ries will be 14 feet high, and the third 16 these rooms will accommodate 48 pupils each, or 864 in all. The play-ground in the back-yard will be 77 feet by 47, and the side-yards will be each about six feet wide. The ollowing is the estimate of the costs:

.830,60 redit by buildings on lot...... After considerable discussion, the plans were referred back to the committee, with

instructions to report a plan, the cost of which should not exceed \$25,000 when com-The monthly salaries of janitors were

The Trustees of the Pifth District were authorized to dismiss the school till the 9th, in order that the Ruffner-house may be completed for the reception of pupils.

The Superintendent submitted a report on the night-schools, which shows the following

Mr. Kelly read a rule of the Board, making holidge of all fast-days designated by the State and General Government, and asked whether that would include Mr. Buchanan's day on he 4th of January. The President stated that it would. He then moved to sus-

pend the rules, to instruct the teachers to have school on that day. The President stated that it would require twenty four affirmative votes.

The question was then taken, and it was lost; syes 46, nays 10—not the required number. Adjourned.

NION MEETING AT SMITH & NIX-

ch of Hon, George R. Pugh-Reso Amendments and Counter-Resolutions Great Confusion-The President Refuse to Put the Negative of the Questions-The Irrepressible Conflict Won't be Repressed.

The announcement that Hon. George E. Pugh would address the citizens of Gincinnation the state of the country, draw a large and attentive, but mixed, audience to Smith & Nixon's Hall, yesterday, acxious to hear his hopes and fears with reference to the ultimate result of the pending controversy on the clavery question. Democrats were there to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant;" Americans to listen to their favorite proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, and Republicans to witness one of those great political sunfmersets which the force of circumstances often render necessary.

On motion, Charles W. Rawland was chosen President, and Job Pugh and M. Hopple appointed Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was likewise appointed, and retired, when Mr. Pugh was

Journal of the second of the s gress would pass some compromise that would heal the threatened breach; but all would heal the threatened breach; but all this hope was now gone; the announcement, the apparent authoritative announcement, that the President-elect would not step off the Chicago Platform, had blasted all his expectations; the cotton States—seven in number—would go out despite of all we could do, and all that was left was to shape events so as to bring them back again, by kindness and concession. To these things the public might as well make up their minds, for they were unavoidable. The President-elect should not think it beneath his dignity to speak out for concession; he would yet live

speak out for concession; he would yet live see his error. All parties had committed faults-his own All parties had committed faults—his own emong them. But his party had been properly punished. From a proud ascendancy in the North-west, it had sunk into a minority, and even that minority was divided. He then referred to the old method of settling the slavery question in the Territories by a partition. It had been tried and found effective in 1787 and in 1820, and it was his opinion at the time that it should have been adopted again in 1848; but as it had been rejected, and, as in 1850, the plan of leaving the slavery question to the Supreme Court had been agreed upon, with reference leaving the slavery question to the Supreme Court had been agreed upon, with reference to New Mexico and Utah, the South demanded its application to Kansas. This demand would have required the strongest statesmanship to oppose, and the Northern Democracy gave way, and he (the speaker) went with it. He, however, believed, at the time, that dreadful consequences would ensue, and he wished that some man had possessed nerve enough to have said so,

acknowledged, its error.

He then appealed to all parties to assist him in the restoration of Missouri line. If the people south of it wanted slavery, let them have it; it was none of our business. If the question were whether slavery should or should not be admitted into Ohio, he would oppose its admission, because our soil and climate is not adapted to it. He then proceeded to show that we of the North have no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and favored the suppression of all organizations with a view of inciting servile insurrections. He claimed that the politicians of the country were not at fault—or at least the blame did not all lie at their doors. them have it; it was none of our business

He then discussed economical subjects and said that the principal source of the prosperity of Cincinnati was its central po-sition; and that if the Union were dissolved, the plow-share would turn up the sod where the city now stands. (This remark was received with a perfect storm of disapproba-tion). Crops had been abundant, both North and South, during the year now drawing to a close; but the current of exchange had been broken, and hence the pressure of the times. Commercial intercourse should be resumed; the States had existed together in harmony for eighty years, and by a division of the Territory, as proposed by Mr. Crit-tenden, could do so again.

Upon the subject of fugitives from justice he condemned the course of Governor Den-nison, and his remarks were received with both cheers and hisses, the former predomi-nating. That Mr. Dennison had only fol-lowed precedent, he admitted; but it was a bad precedent, though set by both his Demand Whig pre showed that although the impression gen-erally prevalled that all the personal-liberty acts of Ohio had been repealed, yet it was a nistake. There was still an act to prevent mistake. There was still an act to prevent kidnapping, and also one denying the use of our sails to fugitive slaves. He likewise read the joint resolutions instructing the Ohio delegation in Congress to vote against the admission of any more slave States, which he regarded as an insult to the South. He then recommended that the personal-liberty bills of all the free States be re-pealed, but said nothing about the laws of the South making slaves of the free citizen sailors of the North, and which have been in existence for years. This, however, probably was forgotten, for he started out with the declaration that he would show up the

the declaration that he would show up the delinquencies of both sections.

He seid that some resolutions passed by the Ohio Legislature forty years ago, drawn up by a committee, of which General Harrison was a member, expressed his views on secession; but as not one irra hundred pressent had ever read them, his auditors were as much in the dark as ever on the subject. If we had only South Carolina to deal with If we had only South Carolina to deal with, we could manage her; but commence co-ercion, and the whole South will secede. If n of the whole South was attempted, uld count the cost? Where is our who could count the cost? Where is ou army, and our munitions of war? [Voices-"Sent to help the traitors."] Our National "Sent to help the traitors." Our National Treasury is bankrupt; [Voices—"How came it so?"] and our only resource for revenue would be direct taxation; and he asked the

people to remember, if civil war did come, that he told them it would be costly. Mr. Pugh was frequently cheered, and hissed; but it was plain that his friends were more numerous than his enemies. In the whole course of his remarks, he was mild and persuasive, and he universally spoke of the Republicans without using the epithet, "black," which shows that his mind was

deeply impressed.
As soon as Mr. Pugh concluded, Mr. Henry Vallette stepped on the stand and endeav-ored to explain the remark with reference to the desolation of the city, but was hissed

Judge Carter, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following, and advocated them in a few remarks: "We, citizens of Cincinnati, without dis-tinction of party, now assembled for the pur-"We, citizens of Cincinnail, without distinction of party, now assembled for the purpose of devising ways and means to arrest the fearful advance of disunion and anarchy, looking upon the preservation of the Union of these States as paramount to all other considerations of a political nature; holding with the great Webster—'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable now and forever'—and with the heroic Jackson, that 'the Union must be preserved;' and filled with apprehensions of alarm at the present crisis of our national affairs, and the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of our hitherto happy country, hereby declare that we are now willing to sacrifice our peculiar clashing and conflicting partisan opinions upon the altar of the Union, and to render up our hearts and our minds to the good of our country—our whole country. We believe that the time has come for the people to speak out and demand of our National Legislators that some thing must be done to save the Union, and they in Congress must do it! The time for action is upon-us! Party spirit and rangour must surrender and succumb to sincere and true patriotism in the halls of Conand true patriotism in the halls of Con-

cere and true patriotism in the halls of Congress, and it is the duty of men of all parties to yield up some thing for the common good of all. Therefore,

"Resolved: That it is the deliberate judgment of this meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, of all political complexions, that the principles announced in the preamble and resolutions offered in the Senate of the

United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1860, meet with our most cordial response and approval; and we hereby respectfully request of our Congressmen in our National Legislature, to adopt them at once as the principles of their action in set-dement of the unhappy and distressing differences which now disturb and distress that it accepted by Congress and adopted by the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, they will not only preserve the Union, but will cement the walls of this glorious Temple of Liberty more strongly, and perpetuate it, as it ought to be, forever.

"Resolved: That in the event that the principles in the preamble and resolutions of Hon. John J. Crittenden can not be made the basis of settlement of the differences of the sister States of the Union, we bereby, in the name of our eventual than the principles in the preamble and resolutions of the sister States of the Union, we bereby, in the name of our eventual than the principles in the name of our eventual than the principles of the Union of the continuous of the sister States of the Union, we bereby, in the name of our eventual than the principles of the Union of the continuous con United States by the Hon. John J. Critten

the name of our country, in the name of our sacred Union, call upon Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tenessee, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiara, Illinois and Missouri, the border sisters, to intervene as mediators in this great crisis of our affairs, and by their combined wisdom and devotion to the Union, devise some method by which the country and her institutions can be pre-

served and perpetuated." Mr. Anderson then offered the following amendment, which was read: "Resolved: That we recommend to on Congressmen to propose and support the restoration of the Missouri Compromise-line by Congress, with the understanding that it chall be made part of the Constitution of the United States as soon as possible."

on the table, and the vote was taken in the affirmative; but the President did not put the negative, notwithstanding there wer loud calls for it; indeed it is probable it would not have been laid on the table, had a proper course been pursued.

Dr. Jordan then rose and stated that he had a substitute for the resolutions, and ommenced reading:

A motion was immediately made to lay it

"WHEREAS: The Territories of the United States belong—not to the people of the dif-ferent States, nor to the States, as States, but ferent States, nor to the States, as States, but to the National Government, and are held in trust by it—not "for the people of all the States," as seems generally supposed; but for the future inhabitants of the Territories themselves; the citizens of any State hav-ing really no 'rights' in the Territory ex-cept such as they have in any and all of the States beside the State in which they reside; and the States themselves having no 'inand the States themselves having no 'in-terest' in the Territories except their proraia interest in the proceeds from the sales of the public lands—this interest in the pro-ceeds from the sales of the said lands constituting the sum total of the 'rights' and interests of both States and citizens of States in the Territories, it applies equally to the public lands in the States where such unsold lands exist, and is the same interest which every citizen has in the National Treasury at Washington—no more and no less—and only concerns them as it affects tariffs and taxapossessed nerve enough to have said so, but no one did. The South now saw, and

ion; and "WHEREAR: The agitation of the slavery question in the Northern States of this Union, during the last few years, growing out of the attempt or desire on the part of the people of the slaveholding States to extend the institution of slavery into the Territories of the United States, from which serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the people of the Northern and Southern States, threatening the peace and

rpetuity of the Union; and "Wheneas: It is eminently desirable and preper that these dissensions and 'violent agitations,' should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal and exact justice to all sections, and to the people who occupy them. Territories, and shall hereafter occupy them, as well as to the people of the States—and thereby restore that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all citizens of the United States; therefore—
"Resolved: That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, be, and the same are hereby

recommended to propose substantially the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted for ratification to conventions of the several States, as in such case made and provided, viz: "Article 1. In all the territory of the United

"Affect 1: Intal the territory of the United States, now held or hereafter acquired, slav-ery or involuntary servitude, except as pun-jshment for crime, is and shall be prohibited while such territory shall remain in a terri-torial condition or under a territorial Govtornal condition or under a territorial covernment; but when any Territory within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe shall have a population sufficient to entitle it to a member of Congress, and shall have adopted a State Constitution, republican in its form of government, and either recog-nizing, establishing or prohibiting slavery, as shall be decided and approved by the legal voters of such Territory, or a majority thereof, at an election held for the adoption or ratification of such Constitution—it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, "with or without havery," as its Constitution may provide.
"Art. 2 Congress shall not have power to

abolish or in any manner interfere with the institution of slavery in any of the States, by whose laws or Constitution it is or may e permitted or allowed.
"Art. 3. Congress shall not have power to

prohibit the inter-State slave-trade, or the transportation of slaves from one State to another of the slaveholding States, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers or by sea.

"Art. 4. Congress shall not have power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of a majority of the

legal voters thereof, to be obtained by a popular election held for that purpose; and then only by full compensation to such owners of slaves therein as shall not otherwise consent to be paid out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated." PERSONAL-LIBERTY BILLS.

"Resolved: That Congress be recommended to pass a joint resolution recommending each of the free States which has Personalliberty Laws on its statute books, to repeal the same in toto and at once, and to adopt either the Personal-liberty Bill of the State of Georgia or State of Virginia, and the law on kidnapping, of the same; and that each of the other free States be recommended to adopt the same, as well those which have not, as those that now have Personal-liberty Laws on their statutes.

The radical Republicans, up to this time. had kept silent, but during the reading they frequently luterrupted Mr. Jordan with loud cheers, which were at once met by hisses, and at times the confusion was so great that

and at times the confusion was so great that he could not proceed.

A motion was immediately made to lay the substitute on the table, and the affirmative vote taken, but the President would not call for the nays, though loudly demanded, and after some confusion the friends of the substitute determined their voices should be heard, and they voted; but, although they were very numerous, they were evidently in were very numerous, they were evidently in

The original report was then adopted, and after some confusion the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION BUSINESS COMMITTEE.—We take pleasure to comply with a request of the Mayor to publish the following list of names of gentlemen selected by him, under authority, of the last sesolution passed by the Union Meeting at the Opera-house, which provided for the raising of a committee of thirteen persons to draft an address to the people of the South, or take such other order as to them shall appear desirable. The Mayor, we take the liberty to observe, has enlisted a body of very good men, and has, to appearance, treated all political parties fairly: THE UNION BUSINESS COMMITTEE .- We

to appearance, and a spearance, fairly:
W. W. Scarborough, Stanley Matthews,
O. M. Spencer, Nathaniel Wright, Pollock
Wilson, J. W. Herron, W. J. Fingg, S. J.
Thompson, Charles Resmelin, S. S. Davis,
Thompson, Charles Caldwell and J. W. Thompson, Charles Reemelin, S. S. Da Charles Rule, Judge Caldwell and J.

BRAUTIFUL NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FREE. This is a special invitation to the customers of Pendery & Co., ten dealers, north-west cor-ner of Fifth and Walnut-streets. Come one,

Go To Steele's for fine cloaks to-day.

LATEST NEWS BY TRLEGRAPH.

[Nors.-The tolegraph lines will be closed

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS--- SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December Bl. SENATE—The galleries were crowded, and there was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies, also, were in the lobbies and on the

Mr. Crittenden offered a resolution, that a portion of the gallery be set aside for ladies.

Mr. Crittenden asked that the Senate would set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the national armories; if any had been sold; if so, at what price, and to whom; what number there were in the

any had been sold; if so, at what price, and to whom; what number there were in the arsenals, and how they were protected. Objected to, and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. Trumbull speke in favor of the amendment to the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing slavery to continue in force, Mr. Green said that Mr. Brown's amendment did not change any law, but only ment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to

was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, arose to address the Senate. He said he had supposed ere this we would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it he should present that he had send information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it he should present the had send information.

lina, but in the absence of it he should presume that he had such information.

The South, he said, repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (Benjamin) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his daty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. He did not believe there could be peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had proved true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then exercised would prove only

to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then exercised would prove only fears; but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the Chamber desired to bring about a civil war.

South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her or put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida will separate from the Union. A week after, Georgia will follow, then, a little later, Georgia will follow, then, a little later, Louisiana will secede, and, soon after her, Arkansas. Now, then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a Tree and independent

South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coeree her by force? He argued that South Carolina had a right to declare herself free; it was inherent, in-alienable. South Carolina had, by the voice of her people, when they met in Convention, in 1860, repealed the ordinance made by her in 1860, repealed the ordinance made by for people when they met in Convention in 1877. Mr. Webster had said that a compact broken by one could be broken by all.

Mr. Benjamin also quoted from Mr. Madison to sustain his position.

Mr. Benjamin said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States second from it for the express

Ferred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept, and finally all the States second but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leav-ing them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the pres-ent Constitution, to show the right of a State to second. Who was to be the judge? If the contract was broken in a pecuniary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically the Constitution provided no way. He rend from the debate of the convention which formed the Constitution to show that the members of that convention refused to make the Senate the judge of, or give the President the power to veto the action of a State; that they refused to give Cougress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States; yet when the States come to ratify the Constitution complaints were sceure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied whose is

Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel the majority to repair that wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then re-tire from the Union, who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose, a violation of the Constitution? Suppose, again, a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does ap-pear clear to South Carolina; suppose she is denied access to the Territories, is she without any remedy under the Constitution? there is none, then she must be the judge

the wrong, and the mode of redress.

He read an extract from an address de-livered by John Quincy Adams, in New York, in 1838, in which he said nations them-York, in 1838, in which he said nations them-selves must be the sole judges whether com-pacts are broken, and also saying that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace

and return to their original state.

He (Benjamin) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the dent had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to and appoint from one section all the officers in the gift of the Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina persists in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether he should permit her to withdraw or force her back.

In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle), he (Benjamin) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say they

ment. The Republican Senators say they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals. But how can they pun-ish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find a judge and jury to

do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right?

He said they could not blockade a port without declaring war. They could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither the President or Congress had the right to go into a State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power. Some civil process must precede the military force.

He argued that they would not collect the

revenue by force. Threats were only a pro-text to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seconding State or re-duce her to subjection by war?

Mr. Benjamin here read from Vattel to show that hypocritical keeping of a com-pact was of no avail; he referred to Rhoda-

pact was of no avail; he referred to Rhoda-mesing, who promised not to use steel aginst a captive, yet smothered him.

Mr. Benjamin closed his speech with an earnest appeal to the sepublican Senators. He said that they claimed the right, under the Constitution, to deny the rights of the South to slave property; to encourage the robbery of that property; to call them thieves and murderers; to deny them the right of transit, and to accumulate a dan-gerous population in their midst. He be-sought them to let the parting be in peace; but if they would pervert the Constitution and attempt to subjugate the South, then, and attempt to subjugate the South, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge, they would meet the issue as best becomes freemen.

He could not foretell the issue of such a terrible contest; the fortunes of war might

be adverse to them of the South, their cities night be set on fire and insurrections stirred up to add to the horrors of civil war, but the North could never subjugate them; they

hurrabs, and the greatest confusion and on- Additional government American.

Mr. Mason, as soon as he could make himself heard, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared. This motion was saconded by a number of voices, ataid hisses and whistling in the galleries.

Mr. Bright in the chair, ordered the Services the services the sallery.

geant at Arms to clear the gallery.

The hisses now broke out again.

Mr. Yulee moved to adjourn.

Mr. Mason hoped the Senate would not adjourn till the dignity of the Senate was

The ayes and noes were called on the mo tion to clear the gulleries. The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared Mr. Mason said be did not intend the in-

es' gallery should be cleared. Mr. Baker here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.
Adfourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE-Mr. McPherson asked leave, but bjection was made, to offer a resolution, alling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon had been made, or munitions of war have been moved from the arsenals since April, 1864 what sales of arms, to whom, and whether by private or public sale.

The Speaker laid before the House a com-

nunication from the late Secretary of War, expressing the reasons why, and justifying course in giving certain acceptances to

Mr. Bocock moved it be referred to a select After some discussion, the communica

After some discussion, the communica-tion was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds. Mr. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, pre-sented a memorial from the people of that Territory, praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to Committee on Territories.

on Territories.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution re-Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, arsenals and other property at Charleston, whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in a good condition, since it became evident that South Carolina intended to secode; what troops were there were whether any orders had been given now; whether any orders had been given to re enforce Fort Moultrie since it had been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers, and whether any vessels of war have been ordered there any vessels-of-war have been ordered there since the seizure of the same by the rebels. Mr. Branch objected to the reception of the resolution, as such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day. The Speaker sustained Mr. Branch. Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the

The Speaker replied it was out of order n hour must first elapse.

Mr. Pryor offered a resolution, declaring any attempt to preserve the Union by force any attempt to preserve the Union by force is impracticable, and destructive to repub-lican liberty. He demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Stanton moved to lay the subject on

Mr. Hill-I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business

t distracts the country.
Mr. Crawford—"I ask my colleague to withdraw his motion."
Mr. Sherman—"The previous question has

already been ordered."

Mr. Hill—"I want all the resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference."

" Mr. Stanton—"If the gentleman will allow me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw

Mr. Hindman-"I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coercion." Mr. Hill insisted on his motion to adjourn.
Some words of an exciting character passed between Messrs. Barksdale and McClernand. The only words heard amid the confusion were: "Shirking the question." The

breeze soon blew ever.
Mr. Barksdale exclaimed: "We are ready

o meet you."

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

The question on tabling the motion was when the name of Mr. Vallandigham was called, he said: "As this involves the direct question of coercion, I vote no." The resolution was tabled—98 to 55, John Cochrane introduced a resolution

which was adopted, granting the use of the Hall of Representatives on humiliation and prayer day, under the direction of the Chap-lains of the two Houses. Mr. Stevens called up his resolution as above noticed. Mr. Stanton proposed a substitute that the Military Committee inquire and report how, to whom, and what price arms have been distributed since January, 1860. Also, to the condition of the forts, arsenals, dock-

yards, &c., of the country; whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons, and supplied with adequate garrisons, and whether any further measures are required to propect the public property, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and that the committee have ave to report at any time.

Mr. Stevens refused to accept the substitute. He wanted the President to answer

Mr. Stevens's question to suspend the rules was disagreed to.

Mr. Stanton's resolution was adopted as

an independent resolution.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., offered a preamble reciting the Secession Ordinance of South Carolina, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether and what legislation has be-come necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position of South Carolina. Mr. Holman wished to offer a substitute, asserting that the right of any State to with-draw from the Union is not recognized by the Constitution, and that neither the Presi-dent or Congress is invested with authority to recognize any State in any character except as a State of the Union; that the Gen eral Government is invested with power to collect the revenue and protect the publi-

property wherever situated. *
That the Judiciary Committee inquire whether such laws are in force as will require the Government to maintain the property in the several States, and elsewhere, and to collect the revenue, when an attempt shall be made to resist the same; and that the Committee inquire whether the laws are insufficient for the accomplishment of these purposes; if so, what measures are necessary, by the employment of the army and navy, as the exigencies of the case may

Mr Hill moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject the flouse adjourned till Wednesday.

From Washington-The Rumor of General

WASHINGTON, December 31 .- The report that prevailed this afternoon that General Scott had been appointed Secretary of War ad interim produced a thrilling effect, and occasioned much indignation among the Se-cessionists, who are fully aware that General ott is in favor of extensive military pro-

The truth is, that Postmaster Holt is in temporary charge of the department, and to night was attending to the duties, in company with the chief clerk.

General Scott has not been at either the department or the President's house to-day.

Both Thompson and Thomas were at the Cabinet meeting to day, though rumor had teclared otherwise. declared otherwise.

Many reports prevail, with no trath for their foundation, which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. Bingham's bill, further to provide for

the collection of duty imports, introduced in the House to-day, referred to the Judiciary Committee, looks to the increase of the 'resident's power to enforce the revenue

South Carolina Convention

up to add to the horrors of civil war, but the North could never subjugate them; they would never convert her free sons of the soil into vassals; they could never degrade them to the condition of a servite inferior race, never, never.

As Mr. Benjamin concluded his speech he was greeted with uproarious applause all over the galleries; there were shouts and cheers, and waying of handkerchiefs and CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31.—The President stated the question before the Convention yesterday on closing, was a res-ojution relative to the removal of the lightouse and buoys.

The Convention then remained in secret

PORTLAND, December 31.—The steamer North American from Liverpool on the 20th inst, etc. Londonderry on the 21st, arrived here at 10.40 this morning.

The Glasgow arrived at Queenstown on

Linerpool, December 21.—The sales of cot-ton for the week reached 123,000 bales, inton for the week reached 123,000 bales, in-eluding 22,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The late advices from the United States and the announcement of peace with China caused an advance of fully 34d, on all descriptions. The market closed buoyant and active. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales, the market closing firm. Total stock entimated at 539,000 bales, including 405,000 American.

American.

Breadstuffs first, with a good demand at extreme prices. Core has an advancing tendency. Provisions generally quiet.

Lendon, December 21.—Consols closed at 93 for account. The latest sales of American

Stocks were Illinois Central 236(2) discount; Eris 33½(3)34½; New York Central 77(3)79. The Russian Government and received news that the English and French prisoners, Norman, Anderson and Boweby, and three French officers, were massacred by the The negotiations for the evacuation

Gesta having failed, its bombardment would recommence on the 19th instant.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph had resolved, at their own expense, to keep the concern affeat, in hopes of operations

being renewed in the future.

The London Times's city article of Thursday evening (20th) says:

"The English funds are dull to-day from a variety of causes. They opened at a decline of '4d, and subsequently experienced a further full. further fall.
"News from Bombay of an organized resist-

ance on the part of the native tributaries to the income tax and the unsatisfactory state of the army in the Presidency, constitutes the chief reason for the prevailing heavi-The tendency to depression on the Paris

"The tendency to depression on the Paris Bourse, coupled with the intimation given to Austria that she must consent to sail Venilla, or prepare for a new war in the spring, likewise had some effect on the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable increase of the demand for loans on Government securities.

"The tendency to depression on the Stock Ex-The rate for advance on the Stock Ex-

change, this morning, was 4 per cont, at which there was an active demand.
"In the afternoon the requirements in-creased, and applications were made to the bank, where the minimum rate of discount is five per cent.
"In the discount market there is also as active demand. About £20,000 in bar-gold was taken from the bank to-day. It is expected that the steamer Australusian, on

Saturday, would take out some more gold o New York. "The railway market continues good, but some depression was caused yesterday, partly by sales to close speculative accounts, preparatory to the holidays. Most of the

ading Stocks left off at 1/4 to 3/4 per cent. 'The Grand Trunk (Canada) Railway stock experienced a renewed decline of fully 1 per cent, yesterday, on the publication of the re-port of the Committee of Bondholders. "It is now beyond doubt that the projected "It is now beyond doubt that the projected Turkish loan is a complete failure here, and the prospects are scarcely better at Paris." Calcutta papers say that the disbandment of the Fifth Bengal European Regiment was followed by the immediate military execution of a prisoner. He was marched around the square in the rear of his coffin, and shot deaf at the first volley. He acknowle lead the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation.

with manly resignation.
Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted, when the Twenty second Regiment of boot moved in front of the Fifth European Regiment, the artillery, loaded with graps,

r either flank. The Fifth Regiment was then commanded to order arms, and then to pile their arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched a short distance clear of the piles of arms, and short distance clear of the piles of arma, and no sconer were they clear of the piles, than two companies of the Seventh and Third Regiments, filing rapidly to the spot, intervened between the Fifth Regiment and the arms, to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished, the Brigadier read an order, pronouncing the doom of the regiments. It was struck from the army list, all its commissioned officers reduced to the ranks, and the men drafted into the five remaining the men drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal Army. They were men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all the world over; many of the old soldiers who had been draited from the old Bengal and from the

heart-broken, and sobbed aloud. Rumored Cubinet Appointments. Hannishung, Penn, December 31,-There strong antagonism to the appointm Senator Cameron to a position in Mr. Lin-

coln's Cabinet.
Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Hon. Alex. K. Mr. Lincoin telegraphed to Hon, Alex. R. McClurs to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day.

Mr. McClure is opposed to Cameron, and they will meet at Springfield, when a violent rupture will ensue in the appointment of Hön. Wm. L. Dayton in the place of either

Later-10 P. M.-A dispatch received by Later—10 P. M.—A dispatch received a citizen, to-night, amounces that General Cameron has been appointed Secretary of the Treesury, and that he is now in Spring-

field and will accept the appointment, authority for this is deemed reliable. Cape Race Station to be Closed Tempo-

St. John's, N. F., December 31.—The station of the New York Associated Press at Cape Race will be closed from January 15 to the middle of April. Improvements will e made by which steamers can be interepted at all seasons of the year.

NEWPORT NEWS.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.-Thomas Johnson, a iver man, had some difficulty last evening at the Turner's Hall, in this city, about some money he offered, and during the fight that ensued, he was stabbed twice between the ribs and once in the abdomen, by an un-known person or persons. It is feared the wounds will prove mortal.

POWDER SHIPPED TO THE BARRACES .-Within the past day or two we learn there has been shipped to the Newport Barracks from the opposite side of the river, about 2,000 kegs of powder. Is there any thing significant in it, in these critical times?

DIVINE SERVICE.—Divine service will be performed in St. Paul's Church, on Southgate-street, on Friday next, in honor of that day being appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer. Service will commence at the usual hour in the morning. . ABUSING HIS FAMILY .- A man named

Con. Regan was before the Mayor for abus-ing his faufily. It was shown in evidence that he was in the habit of breaking the furniture in the house when he got upon drunken sprees, and he was fined \$10 and costs. Committed.

Swonn in To-DAY .- W. H. Bennett and Edward Marianul will this morning be swore in as Marshal and Deputy-marshal of Newport, by the Mayor.

COVINGTON NEWP.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS .- Our carriers in Covington and Newport will furnish their patrous with the New-year's Address to-day. Be liberal in proportion as they have been

THE COW CASE AGAIN .- Our renders well emember that we noticed the case of Jaz Glocker who was sentenced to the Peniten-Glocker who was sentenced to the Feniten-tiary one year for stealing a cow. John Cornelius was concerned in the matter, flut he escaped, and was not forthcoming at the time of trial. Yesterday morning, Andy Herod, one of the officers of our city, arrived here, having in custody the aforesaid Cor-veilus whom he had captured in Moorehead County. He was committed in default of \$500 ball. He will be tried in a few days.